

speeches, and to open the meeting on the day that His Lordship the Bishop of London and Dr. Joseph Parkerspoke. All agree that the cause of Christianity has been furthered and strengthened by our meeting here.

PAN AFRICAN CONFERENCE.

Delegates from all parts of the world where the black races are represented assembled July 20 at the call of Mr. H. S. Williams, the secretary of the African Association of London. The meetings were held in magnificent chambers of Westminster Hall near the Victoria Station. Many distinguished delegates were present from all parts of the world. Speaking of the meeting The London News of July 24 had the following to say:

A three days' conference of members of the African races began yesterday, in the Westminster Town Hall, the object being to voice the opinions of black men throughout the world, to unite and organize them for the attainment of equality and freedom, and to influence legislation in their favor. It is the first time that an attempt has been made to bring together the African race, the outcast children of Ham, from all parts of the world, with a view to united action for their well-being. Bishop Alexander Walters of the United States, presided, and was supported by Mr. Benito Sylvain, Aide-de-Camp to the Emperor Menelik of Abyssinia; Mr. F. E. R. Johnson, late Attorney General of Liberia; Mr. C. W. French, of St. Kitts; Miss Anna H. Jones, of Missouri; Mr. A. F. Ribero, of the Gold Coast; Dr. R. A. Savage, of Lagos, a member of the Afro-West Indian Literary Society of Edinburgh; Professor Loye and Mrs. Cooper of the High School, Washington; Mr. H. S. Williams, of Trinidad, Secretary of the Conference, and a number of other representatives of various parts of Africa, of the West Indies, and of the United States.

The Conference was open to the public, and visitors must have been struck not only by the evident sincerity and earnestness of delegates, and the common purpose which inspired men and women gathered from all parts of the earth, but by their capacity, intelligence, and moderation, and the remarkable eloquence with which their claims were advanced.

Bishop Walters' opening address was a model of forensic deliverance, and dealt thoughtfully with the "Trials and Achievements of the Colored Race in America." Other able addresses were made by Mr. French, Miss Anna H. Jones, B. A., the Bishop of London, Mrs. Anna J. Cooper and Mr. Benito Sylvain.

At other sessions Hon. F. E. R. Johnson, J. E. Quintan, land surveyor at St. Louis, Mo.; Myer, a West Indian, medical student of Edinburgh; R. E. Phipps, of Trinidad; Prof. T. J. Calloway, special agent of American Negro exhibit at Paris, Charles P. Lee, of New York and G. W. Christian of Dominico.

Resolutions were adopted providing for the formation of a permanent Pan-African Association, the objects of which should be: (1) to secure the civil and political rights for Africans and their descendants throughout the world; (2) to encourage friendly relations between the Caucasian and African races; (3) to encourage African people everywhere in educational, industrial, and commercial enterprise; (4) to approach governments, and influence legislation in the interests of the black races; and (5) to ameliorate the condition of the oppressed Negro in Africa, America, the British Empire, and other parts of the world.

Provision was made for the formation of affiliated societies in all parts of the world, the headquarters of the Association being in London. Officers were elected as follows: President, Bishop Walters; Vice-President, the Rev. H. Brown; Secretary, Mr. H. S. Williams; Treasurer, Mr. R. F. Colenso. Vice presidents and secretaries were also appointed for the local branches to be established in various parts of the world. The Emperor Menelik of Abyssinia and the Presidents of Liberia and Hayti were elected honorary members of the association. Prof. W. E. B. DuBois was chosen as vice president for America and Prof. T. J. Calloway as under secretary for America.

The sitting closed with the adoption of a solemn address to the nations of the world, to be communicated to the Governments of the civilized powers. It pointed out that in this age, when the ends of the earth are being brought so near together, the colored races were bound to have great influence by reason of sheer numbers and physical contact. If the world of culture gave them the largest and broadest opportunity of education, industry and self-development, human progress would be hastened. But if the black world was to be exploited, ravaged and degraded by the greed of the white, the result might be fatal to the high ideals of freedom, justice, and culture which a thousand years of Christian civilization had held before Europe.

The Conference was a great success and the delegates were given splendid consideration by the London Press. On Monday the 18th, the members of the Conference were given tea by the Reform Cobden Club.

On Tuesday 24th, the Lord Bishop of London entertained the delegates at his palace, out at Fulham. He personally conducted the party through the grounds, describing the things of interest. Some parts of his palace has been in existence since the 15th century. The whole surroundings were beautiful. Speeches were made by the writer and his Lordship.

On Wednesday the 25th, a tea in honor of the delegates was given at the House of Parliament. Several private dinners were also given. Special mention should be made of the work done by Prof. DuBois in London, and excellent papers read by Mrs. Anna J. Cooper of Washington, and Miss Anna Jones of Kansas City, Mo.

THE AMERICAN NEGRO EXHIBIT AT PARIS EXPOSITION.

Paris, France.—While in Paris I visited the great exposition, which is beyond my power to describe. It is situated on both sides of the River Seine. The buildings are unique and beautiful. The attendance up to the time I reached there, July 21, was fifteen millions. Just in the heart of the Exposition, on the right bank of the river Seine, stands a large square building, whose architectural character denotes solidity and truthful simplicity. It is the Palais de l'Economie Sociale et des Congresses (Hall of Social Economy and Congresses.) The nations of the world have here gathered exhibits representing movements for public welfare, and the United States has liberally made a prominent feature of its presentation to the 19th Century Review, the American Negro Exhibit, showing the tremendous march of the Afro-American from emancipation to the present. It was predicted by a noted America scholar when the plan for a Negro Exhibit was made public last year, that the most striking feature of the United States exhibit would be the progress of its

Afro-American citizens. This prophecy has so far been fulfilled to the extent that a "Grand Prix" (the great prize) has been awarded by the International Jury representing the highest recognition to be obtained.

The exhibit is as unique as it is powerful, occupying about one fourth of the entire United States space in this building. It has been placed in the immediate front, and is the first thing to catch the eye of the visitor. High up at the top in letters of gold is the sign—"American Negro Exhibit." Immediately under this about 10 feet from the floor are three large pictures of Afro-Americans, whose lives are well known; Booker T. Washington occupies the center, with the late B. K. Bruce on the right, and on the left Regester J. W. Lyons, whose signature must appear on every American bond and paper dollar. To the right of Bruce is a large chart showing the wealth of Afro-Americans by states, and to the left of Lyons another chart showing the decrease of 50 per cent in illiteracy in thirty-five years, a history which the world had never seen before or else: where than in the United States. Next follow a series of cases, just high enough to comfortably reach them. They are worked to and fro by being hinged to the back and having shining brass handles. Here are displayed samples of work, representing buggy work and wagon making, shoe making, harness, all sorts of skilled wood work, machine shop work, casting, forging, tailoring and dressmaking. In the same series of boards is a display of agricultural products cultivated by the colored people of the South. Grasses, seeds, cotton and sugar cane products, etc., are wrought into fancy shapes so that they attract the eye and call the attention to how much a Negro is producing.

Next below this series of swinging cases with another set of cases with wing frames. There are 6 of these and each case contains 89 charts, 28 inches high and 22 inches wide, making a total of 198 charts. These charts would line one side of the gallery 500 feet long if spread out with a few inches between each. But in the convenient way of opening the cases the charts are quite accessible. Two cases of 66 charts are devoted to showing photographs of the Hampton Institute, Fisk and Howard Universities, Agricultural & Mechanical College, North Carolina, Berea, Chaffin, Central Tennessee, Shaw and other schools. Two other cases comprise 66 charts which show in graphic display the leading facts of Afro-American progress. The two other cases show by other photographs and charts, homes, stores, factories, insurance companies, etc., among the race.

In a series of shelves below is a large collection of books by Negro authors and bound volumes of newspapers by editors of our race. There are also five hundred patents issued to Negro inventors, a most admirable set of volumes of written work of pupils furnished by Fisk University.

Mounted upon an iron rest stands the three-foot bronze statuette of the immortal Frederick Douglass, with his face towards the door and his arms in a position of pleading. The statuette is an exact copy of the original at Rochester, N. Y., and was executed by the same sculptor, Mr. Stanley W. Edwards.

Adjoining this space is an exhibit of nine models furnished by the public schools of Washington, L. C. These models show the development of the public schools among our people. No. 1 shows a family of ex-slaves in 1865, homeless, hungry, and in despair. The boy in knee pants presenting to his dejected father an apple which he had somewhere picked up. 2 shows father and son constructing a rude home, and the mother and daughter manipulating an old-fashioned pot upon an open fire in the yard. In model 3 the Northern school ma'am is seen with a group of pupils of all ages under the friendly shade of an oak tree. 4 shows the father whom we have seen in the first

group, talking to his neighbors in the woods upon the necessity and desirability of putting up a school house, and giving something to support the school. In number 5 a log cabin has been repaired, new boards are seen on its roof, the stick chimney has been run up, and the cracks between the logs have been filled with fresh mud. The happy father, to whom we have already referred is seen welcoming the school ma'am from her school house in this cabin. We are presented in No. 6 with a view of the same farmer's family, as shown so despondingly in the first group, only now it is ten years later, and you see his farm well laid out, his tasty home, wagon loaded with produce, horse, hogs, and chickens. Model No. 7 is four years still later, and here is 1879 we see the nicely dressed young man whose face you recognize as that of the barefoot boy of the first group, now the principal of a thriving school, his weather bearded house, painted white, and brick chimneys at the gables. No. 8 and 9 give views of the pupils and buildings of the colored High Schools of Washington, D. C.

Too much credit cannot be given to Mr. T. J. Calloway for this magnificent show.

This splendid exhibit should be given a place in one of the prominent public buildings at Washington—say the Library of Congress. Who will second the motion?

STRATFORD-ON-AVON.

This is the home of the immortal Shakespeare. A party of Christian Endeavorers, of which Chaplain Arnett and the writer were the only colored, visited this place and Warwick Castle July 19th. We were shown the house where Shakespeare was born, and through all the rooms, eight in number I think. It is a quaint old building, containing family relics, the old beds, chairs, tables used by the poet. While I passed through the building, how I wished for some of our race poets, that they might catch inspiration from the surroundings. We visited the place in Stratford where he lived in later years. The parish church where lies his remains, under the following lines:

Good friend for Jesus' sake forbear
To dig the dust enclosed here,
Blest be the man that spares these stones,
And cursed be he that moves my bones.

In the Town Hall is an excellent statue of Shakespeare, given to the town by Garrick, the actor.

The Memorial Building which was finished in 1879, consists of a theater, library, and art gallery. It is an imposing structure. The picture gallery is lighted from the top, and many of the choicest works of art, on Shakespearean subjects are on the walls.

The monument is the gift of Lord Ronald Gower, the figure of Shakespeare seated in the summit of the splendid pedestals is grand beyond description. "He has pen in hand, in a thoughtful attitude and apparently gazing pensively at the church where lies his remains." Four other life size figures stand on projecting bases, representing the four attributes of the dramatist art. The monument is just outside of the memorial building in a beautiful park overlooking the River Avon which passes silently by. I sat there for a while in meditation; the scene was sublime.

The home of Ann Hathaway was visited and we were shown the seat where he wooed and won the sweet maiden. Other places of interest were visited which I have not the time to mention. The city is a beautiful one of 45,000 inhabitants.

While we were there it was proposed that a picture should be taken of the party. When all arrangements had been made the photographer, an English friend demanded that the writer should sit in the middle of the group. At first I refused, for the reason that I did not want to spoil the picture for some of my American friends, and the sale of it. I did not tell my English friends why I refused, but when they insisted that I must sit in the middle, because I was a Bishop, and professionally the biggest man present, I gave a hearty laugh and took my seat. I am afraid that the sale of the picture is injured with some who were present from—well, I won't say where.

I would like to say something about Warwick Castle, which I understand is next in splendor to Windsor, the palace of the Queen; but I dare not in this letter. I must now leave for Berlin, Germany.